

Act. The article was labeled in part: "Indian Hunter Brand Peaches * * * Distributed By Roberts Bros., Inc., * * * Baltimore, Md."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23357. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 16 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33682, 34104, 34105, 34114, 34180, 34181, 34182. Sample nos. 6187-B, 14559-B, 14625-B, 14626-B, 17552-B, 22276-B to 22279-B, incl.)

These cases involved various shipments of canned shrimp that was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 cases of canned shrimp at Augusta, Ga. On October 17, 22, and 29, 1934, libels were filed against 12 cases of the product at Brockton, Mass., 19 cases at New York, N. Y., 8 cases at Boston, Mass., and 52 cases at Augusta, Ga. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of July 23 and October 2, 1934, by the Nassau Packing Co. [one shipment in the name of the Nassau Sound Packing Co.] from Jacksonville, Fla., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "St. Johns Brand Fresh Shrimp * * * The Nassau Sound Packing Co., Nassauville, Fla." A portion was labeled: "Florida Chief Brand Nassau Shrimp * * * Packed by the Nassau Packing Co., S. S. Goffin, Jacksonville, Fla."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 10, November 26, 1934, and January 14, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23358. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 9 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34118. Sample no. 19182-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 20, 1934, by Otto Sebert, from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "R. I. Greening * * * Walter Koerber, R-2, Watervliet, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23359. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 37 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34119. Sample nos. 13421-B, 13422-B, 13423-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 37 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19, 1934, by the Coloma Orchard Co., from Coloma, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23360. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 22 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34120. Sample no. 2193-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 18, 1934, by Sam Sogin, Chicago, Ill., from Lawrence, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23361. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 11 Bushels and 40 Bushels of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34121, 34361. Sample nos. 2194-B, 13729-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On September 21 and October 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 51 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 17 and 25, 1934, by Adrian De Horn, of Chicago, Ill., from Benton Harbor, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich., Hubbardston."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13 and 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23362. Adulteration of crab apples. U. S. v. 59 Bushels and 40 Bushels of Crab Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34122, 34126. Sample nos. 19177-B, 19191-B.)

Examination of the crab apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 99 bushels of crab apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19 and 20, 1934, by William Hamlin (or Will Hamlin), from Glenn, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Hyslop * * * Will Hamlin, Glenn, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8 and 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*